

COMPARISON OF PATIENTS WITH MALIGNANT OR BENIGN LARYNGEAL LESIONS AND HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS IN TERMS OF HEMATOLOGICAL INFLAMMATORY PARAMETERS

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January 13, 2021

Abstract

Purpose: Recent studies have shown a relationship between cancer and inflammatory response. The aim of this study is to compare NLR and PLR values, which are inflammatory parameters, in precancerous and cancerous lesions and to determine whether there is a parameter that can be used in the early diagnosis of laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma. **Methods:** 174 patients who were benign as a result of pathology, 122 patients who were malignant, 39 patients who were premalignant (335 patients in total) and 117 normal individuals were included in the study. Data groups were divided into 4 groups as Benign Laryngeal Lesion(BLL), Precancerous Laryngeal Lesion(PLL), Malignant Laryngeal Lesion(MLL) and Control Group(CG). In addition, the PLL group was subdivided into Mild Dysplasia(MiD), Moderate Dysplasia(MoD) and Severe dysplasia-carcinoma in situ (SeD/CIS). NLR, PLR and other parameters were calculated. **Results:** NLR and PLR values were significantly different between the groups. ($p = 0.000$, $p = 0.002$) The mean NLR was higher in the MLL and PLL groups, and was lower in the BLL and control groups. The mean PLR was also higher in the MLL and PLL groups. When the groups were compared in pairs, there was a significant difference between BLL and MLL ($p = 0.001$) and MLL and CG. ($p = 0.006$) The PLL group was subdivided into MiD, MoD and SeD / CIS. There was a significant difference in NLR when CG and other subgroups were compared. ($p = 0.027$) Significant differences were found between CG and SeD when the groups were compared in pairs. ($p = 0.007$) There was no significant difference between the groups in terms of PLR and dysplasia. ($P = 0.516$) **Conclusion:** As revealed in this study, these rates were low in the CG and BLL groups and high in the MLL group, so they could be used as markers to differentiate malignant lesions.

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Running Title: LARYNGEAL SQUAMOUS EPITHELIAL LESIONS

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Author contributions: All authors contributed substantially to this study and are in agreement with the content of the manuscript. **Conception/design:** Bilal Sizer, Ümit Yılmaz; **Provision of study materials:** Bilal Sizer, Ümit Yılmaz, Vefa Kınıç; **Collection and/or assembly of data:** all authors; **Data analysis and interpretation:** all authors; **Manuscript writing:** all authors; **Final approval of manuscript:** all Accepted Article This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved authors.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest

Funding

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

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